

WEST Search History

DATE: Monday, July 22, 2002

Set Name Query
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result set

DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

| | | | |
|----|---|----|----|
| L3 | above average root strength | 7 | L3 |
| L2 | L1 and above average root strength | 0 | L2 |
| L1 | excellent yield potential and (corn or maize) | 16 | L1 |

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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NEWS 1 Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2 Apr 08 "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3 Apr 09 BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
NEWS 4 Apr 09 ZDB will be removed from STN
NEWS 5 Apr 19 US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
NEWS 6 Apr 22 Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS 7 Apr 22 BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS 8 Apr 22 Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
NEWS 9 Jun 03 New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS 10 Jun 10 MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 11 Jun 10 PCTFULL has been reloaded
NEWS 12 Jul 02 FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
NEWS 13 Jul 22 USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002;
saved answer sets no longer valid
NEWS 14 Jul 29 Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
NEWS 15 Jul 30 NETFIRST to be removed from STN
NEWS 16 Aug 08 CANCERLIT reload
NEWS 17 Aug 08 PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
NEWS 18 Aug 08 NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 19 Aug 19 Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE)
now available on STN
NEWS 20 Aug 19 IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
NEWS 21 Aug 19 The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
NEWS 22 Aug 26 Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 23 Sep 03 JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 24 Sep 16 Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
NEWS 25 Sep 16 Indexing added to some pre-1967 records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS 26 Sep 16 CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
NEWS 27 Oct 01 CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
NEWS 28 Oct 21 EVENTLINE has been reloaded
NEWS 29 Oct 24 BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
NEWS 30 Oct 24 Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
NEWS 31 Oct 25 MEDLINE SDI run of October 8, 2002
NEWS 32 Nov 18 DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT
NEWS 33 Nov 25 More calculated properties added to REGISTRY
NEWS 34 Dec 02 TIBKAT will be removed from STN
NEWS 35 Dec 04 CSA files on STN
NEWS 36 Dec 17 PCTFULL now covers WP/PCT Applications from 1978 to date
NEWS 37 Dec 17 TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content
NEWS 38 Dec 17 Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN
NEWS 39 Dec 30 ISMEC no longer available

NEWS EXPRESS December 31 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 OCTOBER 2002
NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
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NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items

NEWS PHONE Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:27:51 ON 04 JAN 2003

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------|---------|
| => file agricola biosis | | |
| COST IN U.S. DOLLARS | SINCE FILE | TOTAL |
| | ENTRY | SESSION |
| FULL ESTIMATED COST | 0.21 | 0.21 |

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 15:28:00 ON 04 JAN 2003

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:28:00 ON 04 JAN 2003
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=> s 38J54 and (corn or maize)
L1 0 38J54 AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s yield potential and (corn or maize)
L2 314 YIELD POTENTIAL AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s l2 and root strendgth
L3 0 L2 AND ROOT STRENDGTH

=> s l2 and root strength
L4 0 L2 AND ROOT STRENGTH

=> s l2 and brittle snap
L5 0 L2 AND BRITTLE SNAP

=> s l2 and (relative maturity near 91)
L6 0 L2 AND (RELATIVE MATURITY NEAR 91)

=> s l2 and relative maturity
L7 3 L2 AND RELATIVE MATURITY

=> d 1-3 ti

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 3 AGRICOLA
TI Site-specific factors affecting **corn** response to starter fertilizer.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Site-specific factors affecting **corn** response to starter fertilizer.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI **CORN**-HYBRID PERFORMANCE UNDER CONVENTIONAL AND NO-TILLAGE SYSTEMS AFTER THINNING.

=> d 1-3 ab

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 3 AGRICOLA

AB The need for starter fertilizer (SF) in **corn** (*Zea mays* L.) production is questioned for economic and environmental reasons where soils have phosphorus (P) test levels above those needed to maximize yields. We evaluated **corn** yield response to SF at 100 on-farm sites, most having excessively high (EH) soil test P and K levels, over a 3-yr period in Wisconsin. Treatments (three replications) of none or an average rate of 15+26+32 (N+P(2)O(5)+K(2)O) lb/acre were placed 2 in. below and 2 in. laterally from the seed at planting. Statewide, SF significantly increased yields by about 4 bu/acre each year. For individual sites, yield response to SF ranged from -10 to +42 bu/acre and 40% of the sites had a positive economic response to SF. Economic response to SF increased with hybrid **relative maturity** (RM) and was more frequent at sites with soil K tests below 140 ppm. The percentage of responsive sites was linearly related ($r(2) = 0.51$) to the sum of RM and planting date (PD) in Julian days (PDRM). Results show that profitable responses to SF can occur on soils with EH test levels for P and K. Responses are most likely at later PDs using longer RM hybrids (PDRM > 235) and where soil K levels are below 140 ppm. The SF response with late PDs and hybrids may be due to stimulation of early season growth rates by SF resulting in a realization of more of the crop's **yield potential** by the end of the growing season. The use of PDRM values in conjunction with soil test K information to predict response to SF will enable **corn** producers to evaluate the potential for economic return on a site-specific basis.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AB The need for starter fertilizer (SF) in **corn** (*Zea mays* L.) production is questioned for economic and environmental reasons where soils have phosphorus (P) test levels above those needed to maximize yields. We evaluated **corn** yield response to SF at 100 on-farm sites, most having excessively high (EH) soil test P and K levels, over a 3-yr period in Wisconsin. Treatments (three replications) of none or an average rate of 15+26+32 (N+P2O5+K2O) lb/acre were placed 2 in. below and 2 in. laterally from the seed at planting. Statewide, SF significantly increased yields by about 4 bu/acre each year. For individual sites, yield response to SF ranged from -10 to +42 bu/acre and 40% of the sites had a positive economic response to SF. Economic response to SF increased with hybrid **relative maturity** (RM) and was more frequent at sites with soil K tests below 140 ppm. The percentage of responsive sites was linearly related ($r^2 = 0.51$) to the sum of RM and planting date (PD) in Julian days (PDRM). Results show that profitable responses to SF can occur on soils with EH test levels for P and K. Responses are most likely at later PDs using longer RM hybrids (PDRM > 235) and where soil K levels are below 140 ppm. The SF response with late PDs and hybrids may be due to stimulation of early season growth rates by SF resulting in a realization of more of the crop's **yield potential** by the end of the growing season. The use of PDRM values in conjunction with soil test K information to predict response to SF will enable **corn** producers to evaluate the potential for economic return on a site-specific basis.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AB **Corn** (*Zea mays* L.) producers question the relative performance of hybrids under different previous-crop residue management systems. The objective of this study was to assess tillage system .times. **corn** hybrid interactions for hybrids commonly grown in the northern United States. Field experiments were conducted at four locations in Wisconsin [USA] during 1984 and 1985, including sites with Plano and Nickin silt loam (Typic Argiudoll) and Meridian loam (Mollic Hapludalf) soils. Fifteen hybrids with a range of maturities (90-115 days based on the Minnesota **Relative Maturity** System) were compared under conventional (moldboard plowing and disking) (CT) and no-till (NT) systems, in a **corn**-following-**corn** sequence. Stands were thinned after emergence. No-till resulted in cooler soil temperatures

(0.8-3.8.degree. C cooler), lower emergence percentage (7-12% lower), delayed vegetative growth [4.4 (NT) vs. 7.9 (CT) g plant⁻¹], later silking (2-5 days later), and increased grain moisture (10-20 g kg⁻¹) compared to CT. for grain yield, differences occurred for all main effects (locations, years, tillage systems, and hybrids), and most interactions were significant. Yields under NT were 92% (cool spring, 1984) and 96% (warm spring, 1985) of CT yields. On silt-loam soils, NT yields were 92 to 95% of CT yields, but tillage systems had similar yields on the loam soil. Superior-yielding hybrids under CT were also good choices with NT, although delayed growth under NT limited the **yield potential** of later-maturing (100-115 days) hybrids.

=> d 1-3 so

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 3 AGRICOLA
 SO Journal of production agriculture, Oct/Dec 1999. Vol. 12, No. 4. p. 664-670
 Publisher: [Madison, WI] : American Society of Agronomy, c1987-
 CODEN: JPRAEN; ISSN: 0890-8524

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 SO Journal of Production Agriculture, (Oct. Dec., 1999) Vol. 12, No. 4, pp. 664-670.
 ISSN: 0890-8524.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 SO AGRON J, (1987) 79 (5), 919-926.
 CODEN: AGJOAT. ISSN: 0002-1962.

=> s l2 and (short or height or dwarf)
 L8 40 L2 AND (SHORT OR HEIGHT OR DWARF)

=> dup rem l8
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8
 L9 34 DUP REM L8 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l9 and hybrid
 L10 10 L9 AND HYBRID

=> d 1-10 ti

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 10 AGRICOLA
 TI Yield improvement in temperate **maize** is attributable to greater stress tolerance.

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 10 AGRICOLA
 TI Synergy of empirical breeding, marker-assisted selection, and genomics to increase crop **yield potential**.

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 10 AGRICOLA
 TI Application of recurrent selection for low grain moisture content at harvest in tropical **maize**.

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 TI **Corn** genotypic variation effects on seedling emergence and leaf appearance for **short**-season areas.

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 TI Genetic diversity for RFLPs in European **maize** inbreds: III. Performance of crosses within versus between heterotic groups for grain traits.

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 TI **YIELD POTENTIAL OF TROPICAL HYBRID
 MAIZE DERIVATIVES.**

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 TI COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE OF FOUR TYPES OF TESTERS FOR EVALUATING
CORN INBRED LINES FROM TWO POPULATIONS.

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 TI CARBON DIOXIDE EXCHANGE RATES RIBULOSE BISPHOSPHATE CARBOXYLASE-OXYGENASE
 AND PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE CARBOXYLASE ACTIVITIES AND KERNEL GROWTH
 CHARACTERISTICS OF **MAIZE**.

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 TI NATIVE MAIZES OF THE PUEBLA PLATEAU AREA MEXICO COLLECTION OF GERMINAL
 PLASM AND EVALUATION OF THE LATE GROUP.

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 TI PERFORMANCE OF SUDAN GRASS SUDAN GRASS HYBRIDS AND SORGHUM SUDAN GRASS
 HYBRIDS FOR FORAGE PRODUCTION 2. COMPARISON OF SILAGE TYPE HYBRIDS.

=> d 1-10 so

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 10 AGRICOLA
 SO Crop science, Nov/Dec 1999. Vol. 39, No. 6. p. 1597-1604
 Publisher: Madison, Wis. : Crop Science Society of America, 1961-
 CODEN: CRPSAY; ISSN: 0011-183X

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 10 AGRICOLA
 SO Crop science, Nov/Dec 1999. Vol. 39, No. 6. p. 1571-1583
 Publisher: Madison, Wis. : Crop Science Society of America, 1961-
 CODEN: CRPSAY; ISSN: 0011-183X

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 10 AGRICOLA
 SO Crop science, Sept/Oct 1997. Vol. 37, No. 5. p. 1650-1655
 Publisher: Madison, Wis. : Crop Science Society of America, 1961-
 CODEN: CRPSAY; ISSN: 0011-183X

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 SO Journal of Agronomy and Crop Science, (June, 2001) Vol. 186, No. 4, pp.
 267-271. print.
 ISSN: 0931-2250.

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 SO Plant Breeding, (1993) Vol. 111, No. 3, pp. 217-226.
 ISSN: 0179-9541.

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 SO CROP SCI, (1988) 28 (2), 213-218.
 CODEN: CRPSAY. ISSN: 0011-183X.

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 SO PHILIPP J CROP SCI, (1986 (RECD 1987)) 11 (3), 175-180.
 CODEN: PJCS DP. ISSN: 0115-2025.

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 SO PLANT PHYSIOL (BETHESDA), (1987) 84 (2), 255-260.
 CODEN: PLPHAY. ISSN: 0032-0889.

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 SO REV CHAPINGO, (1984 (1985) (RECD 1986)) 9 (43-44), 64-71.
 CODEN: REVCEQ.

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
SO KOREAN J ANIM SCI, (1982) 24 (2), 198-204.
CODEN: HGCHAG. ISSN: 0367-5807.